

**QUARTERLY REPORT TO USAID  
DISPLACED CHILDREN AND ORPHANS FUND**

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Futures  
(IACYF)

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# INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES

## - IACYF -

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The security situation has stabilized in most of the country except for the Zambian border, northern part of Bie Province and Uige. The conflict in the Zambian border has not affected our program in Luena, nor the guerrilla warfare in Bie, and the activities are running well.

Uige, in the northern region maintains the instability began in the previous quarter and access to our project areas is irregular. Frequent re-mining of the roads and hit-and-run attacks to civilian vehicles compel daily checks with OCHA and clearance by their security official before visiting project areas.

Regardless the difficulties related to the country's situation, programs are running well in all provinces and IACYF Project is mostly back on track and consolidated. The Income Generation component, comprising apprenticeship programs and micro-credit, was launched in Huila and Benguela Provinces. An internal midterm evaluation was done by Dr. Mike Wessells on September and a cost-extension will be proposed to the Displaced Children's and Orphans Fund on December.

### 2. ACTIVITIES STATUS: REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER/2000

#### 2.1. *IACYF Indicators Review*

Following the internal midterm evaluation by Dr. Mike Wessells in August 2000, the project indicators were reviewed (see **ANNEX I, Tables 1 and 2**). Accordingly, the Monitoring Indicators results for this quarter follow the adjustments made (see **ANNEX II, Tables 1 to 7**).

It is important to keep in mind that the Situation Analysis done by Drs. Elizabeth Adelski and Donald Whitson on March 1999, recommended the revision of indicators by midterm evaluation planned for August 2000. The war crisis lived then impeded an accurate analysis of the beneficiary's population location, their numbers and status. The change on the country's context from peace and stability to widespread open conflict dictated the need not only to redesign portions of the project, but also to shift it toward IDP and peri-urban population.

A preliminary analysis on the reasons for the disequilibrium of implementation is presented below. The next step will be to analyze each community's indicators with the provincial teams, in light of the new data collected through the Census and plan the corrective

measures to be taken in the next quarters.

A new Census will be done by the end of the project to compare baseline data on school integration and participation on project activities by the beneficiaries.

### *2.1.1. Long Term Work Indicators Revision*

The analysis of **Annex II, Tables 1-4**, shows an unbalance between the various components of the project in its Long Term Work. While all indicators were expected to be accomplished by 50% of the goal, clearly the training activities for adults and adolescents are behind schedule (41% and 34% achieved, respectively). Other indicators like groups organized (79%) and community initiatives (73%) have largely exceeded the goal expected by midterm. The result is an uneven distribution of the indicators achieved that are explained by several influencing factors.

The unbalance on project activities relates mainly to the change to a war context. While before the war the population saw the immediate benefit of Training Sessions that helped them toward the normalization of children's lives, violence cycle breaking, and peace and reconciliation, the new environment was not conducive to facilitate these activities. Most frequently, adults would state that they needed material help to survive and that the violence control was out of their hands. Repeatedly, statements like *"now we are like children, begging and helpless"* were heard in the field. There was no hope in the future and feelings of helplessness: *"rebuild? What for? It will be destroyed anyway"; "children have to fend for themselves. We cannot help them."*

This state of mind made the field staff turn to the implementation of simple construction projects, such as Jangos and playgrounds, with the participation of the few beneficiaries that were willing to mobilize their peers for the process. It had a powerful effect as it helped to show that changing the community's environment is possible, to take at least some control of their own lives and to move toward some normalization. Gradually adults showed interest in participating on seminars, workshops and dialogue sessions. Adolescents, after a period of hiding to avoid conscription, began to join training and dialogue sessions. Of all target groups, children were the most enthusiastic participating actively in the building of their playgrounds in whatever their physical abilities permitted. Adults and adolescents joined the activities in a slower pace, mostly because free time to participate was rarely available: survival turned to be a harsh struggle to earn a daily meal.

Another factor that influenced the pace of the implementation was the number of target groups, and activities per target group, planned in IACYF Project. While the design was suitable for the stable period expected by early 1998, where a holistic approach of the community was mandatory to consolidate the peace process, and to avoid creating isolated target groups within the population, clearly in a war environment a smooth implementation of all activities was hardly feasible.

Finally, the IACYF Project was planned to work in rural areas and not peri-urban

communities. The population distribution is quite different and changed with the renewal of the war. Government data was inaccurate and as the implementation progressed, we noted that the numbers of beneficiaries were not consistent. A Census community by community (19 communities), throughout seven provinces, had to be done to adjust the project indicators to the real number of beneficiaries existent in each project area. The Census provides (see **ANNEX III**):

- a) Target groups distribution within each community
- b) Number of children and adolescents out of the school system
- c) Patterns of migration and population stability
- d) Number of children integrated in social activities

One of the most worrying findings of the Census is the number of children out of the school system in our project sites, as they range from 14.4% to 59.9%, with an average of 29.7% of children with no educational opportunities.

### *2.1.2. Emergency Work Indicators Revision*

Project activities for IDPs faces an entirely different situation. Although this part of the project was introduced only after the war in an attempt to attend to the pressure of the war reality, the indicators planned initially had to be adjusted to meet the demand.

Because the IDP population is concentrated in well delimited camps and the number of planned activities is smaller if compared to the Long Term Work activities, the initial indicators were quickly reached and exceeded. The newly adjusted indicators allow an increased coverage of about 50% in all activities (see **Annex II, Tables 5-7**).

## **2.2. Follow up on the Long Term Work interventions**

### *2.2.1. Program impact in the population's view*

In the scope of Dialogue Sessions with the adolescents, a diversity of subjects is discussed both following the established syllabus and problems identified within the community by field staff or the adolescents themselves. In Benguela, at Cambagela Community, the staff identified that the youngsters were ashamed to speak in their own language, Umbundu. A dialogue session was done to discuss the advantages of speaking both Portuguese and Umbundu languages. Role plays in both languages were performed. By the end of the session Cassinda Teresa, a 16-year-old girl stated: "It was a good session because now I know how important it is to speak Umbundu. You see, if one's name is Yambula, Nahali or Tchissole, there is a reason for it related to the history of our own region. I will not be ashamed to have a "traditional" name as it means that I have inherited it from somebody that was courageous, strong, etc." Paulino Kajumbo, a 15-year-old boy stated that "I speak Umbundu better than Portuguese. I will not be ashamed to transmit to my friends what I have learned today in my own language."

Note that during the colonial period, the Portuguese system made sure that Angolans felt

ashamed of their own “uncivilized” language. Today, most of the urban population has lost completely their traditional language and cannot communicate with rural population. Losing the language also means the loss of the culture and history of their own people.

In Huila, at the Lalula Community, key adults had a meeting to debate the Jango that they have built. Mr. Pedro Bongue, a catholic catechist stated:

“Years ago, before CCF encouraged us to build our Jango, all meetings were at the Soba’s house. We accepted to meet there because we had no alternative, but our women did not like it and always complained that the Soba’s family could hear our discussions, and even children were privy to our problems. Sometimes I would disagree with them and dismiss their complains as unimportant. Now that we discuss our issues in the Jango I can see how right they were. Issues remain private and are not commented by the children anymore.”

Note that traditionally, Jangos are a mix of Court of Justice and Government House. All problems in the community from land disputes to divorce and adulteries are discussed in its premises.

In Mitcha community, in the same Province, adolescents cherish their Jango for other reasons. They use the Jango as a meeting place similar to a little club. Isaac, 16, “brags” about their Jango being the best in the region and that their group plan to save to buy an electric cable to install electricity from a nearby house: “with electricity we can use the space at night for other activities.” Tito, also 16, states: “I participated in the construction of this Jango. I was part of the *“stone transportation group”* but also helped with other things. I will not have anybody destroying it. We love this place, it is ours and we are better-off than the other neighborhoods.”

In Luanda, the provincial team noticed that the adolescents’ behavior in São Pedro da Barra community began to change. The most violent group of local adolescents was organized by a CCF adult trainee to form a soccer team. The “Futebol Clube do Porto” (FCP), named after a famous Portuguese team, is known by its violence. The players were constantly fighting and beating their playmates and adversaries. Several dialogue sessions were organized after training and matches with them to discuss and analyze their behavior. Recently, when the staff visited the community, one boy approached them with a broad smile and said they had a surprise. It was a letter written by the team to CCF staff stating the following:

“The FCP team played against the “Harmonia Soccer” team and did not hurt any adversary. There were no fights or arguments, although some Harmonia fans wanted to fight. We kept calm and did not fight nor beat anybody. Nobody was hurt.”

*2.2.2. Long-term work activities for this quarter are summarized as follows:*

#### Training

- ? 9 Training Seminars for 200 adults
- ? 3 Training Seminars for 44 adolescents

#### Community Projects

Five new community projects were started: three schools are being rehabilitated, a shelter for activities with preschool children and a playground. Twenty-one projects were completed in this quarter: four communal latrines, seven Jangos, a playground, seven reforestation initiatives, and two schools.

**ANNEX IV** presents a detailed activity status by community.

#### Micro credit and Vocational Training

Uíge and Moxico staff were trained on “Apprenticeship Programming” and “How to Start your Own Business.” These training sessions prepared the teams to monitor and implement the Income Generation component for adolescents.

Micro-credit started in Benguela and Huíla. After a long process of clarification and negotiation with adolescents and parents the pilot program started. The first step was the training of the staff on Micro credit management and monitoring. It was followed by the training of adolescents on “How to Start your Own Business.” The second step was the most difficult and involved preparing parents to take the responsibility to vouch for adolescents and be their legal representatives as minors cannot sign for loans. This step involved the setting of solidarity groups with seven adolescents each. There was great resistance to form groups with a joint responsibility. There is a strong feeling of distrust outside the family group as a reflection of the war and its hardships. An entire process of articulation through dialogue sessions, role play, cooperation for community initiatives and community projects had to be done before adolescents formed groups that they trusted. Finally, twenty-eight adolescents received their first loan guaranteed by their parents. These groups will be a test for the methodology, and hopefully a turning point for the members of the communities in the sense of recovering trust on collective rather than individual actions.

On the vocational training intervention, thirteen Artisans attended a seminar on “Training Methodology.” These seminars were not foreseen initially, but the assessment of the artisans showed that although they were very skilled in their profession, they lacked teaching skills to transmit their knowledge for the apprentices. After the training, eight adolescents started apprenticeship in carpentry in Moxico with two selected artisans. In

Luanda four adolescents began apprenticeship with a local car repairer. Another two started their apprenticeships with a local mason. Their first practical lesson was to help in the building of the community playground.

### **2.3. Assistance to IDP children**

Recreation, sports and educational activities continued to be provided for 17,263 children living in the fifteen IDP Camps covered by the program.

In Bié Province a training seminar was held for workers from three National and International NGOs, and another for twenty-eight volunteers from Chicala Displaced Camp. In addition, two Jangos and a playground had their construction completed.

In Huambo, a training seminar for sixteen ADPP workers (Norwegian NGO) was held by the request of both the NGO and the Ministry of Social Welfare. ADPP's school for orphaned adolescents and children was attacked by UNITA in September. During the attack a boy was killed, twenty-one adolescents and children were kidnaped, and several children and teachers were wounded. Understandably, national and international staff were traumatized and unable to help the children equally affected. The seminar had a positive impact and the school resumed its activities. Follow up visits will monitor their progress in coping with the terrifying events experienced. In addition, three playgrounds and four Jangos were completed in Kasseque III Camp.

In Luanda, a seminar was held for twenty-five displaced adults in the Malanje Camp. Another two Workshops in the same camp addressed the impact of the war on children, their reactions and how to provide the help they need with simple techniques. The UNHCR project for the same camp, which anticipates the construction of a Jango, a playground and a sports field, is in standby. The Ministry of Welfare decided to move part of the population to another area about twenty kilometers from the original camp and blocked all constructions. Hopefully, the impasse will be solved in January.

## **3. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

### *3.1. CCF is host to Deputy Under-Secretary for African Affairs Mr. Whitney Schneidnan*

Mr. Schneidnan visited USAID funded programs in Huila Province in a special mission headed by the US Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Sullivan and USAID Mission Officials on October, 6. CCF's Huila Office also held a round-table of NGOs working in the province and local journalists.

### *3.2. Training Seminar for NGO's*

A training seminar was held for CAPDC and Salesianos Dom Bosco staff (total of 36 workers). These institutions assist amputees and children affected by the war among other beneficiaries.

A training seminar for 19 staff members of INADAC (national NGO) was held in Luanda in support to their work with disabled and separated children.

### *3.3. International Conference on War-affected Children in Winnipeg Canada*

CCF Angola Program Director was invited by the Canadian Government and UNICEF to present a panel on “Reintegration of Underage Soldiers” project carried out by CCF Angola in 1996-1998.

### *3.4. “Trauma, Treatment and Psycho-social Integration of War Affected Children in the African Context” Conference*

CCF was invited to take part on Maputo’s Conference organized by “Rebuilding Hope” Association from Mozambique. The Conference gathered organizations working in the field to share models of intervention, successful approaches and lessons learned. Main areas of debate were western and traditional models of intervention tested in various countries in Africa. The Conference was attended by CCF’s Program Director, IACYF Coordinator and one Supervisor.

## **4.MAIN PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS**

### *4.1. Instability in Uige hampers IACYF implementation*

The instability in Uige is seriously hampering IACYF’s activities in the three selected communities. Although they are in a short distance from the Provincial Capital (8, 10 and 12 km), hit and run attacks to vehicles and road mining has impeded the regular visits to the project sites. On the other hand, frequent nightly incursions of UNITA guerrillas into these villages are forcing the population to sleep in the forest. During the day, adolescents are afraid to group for training as sudden raids may happen and there is a real risk of them being kidnaped.

The situation is being closely monitored to avoid unnecessary risks for staff and beneficiaries and if it is to continue, we may have to discontinue the program in the province.

## **5. PLANS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER**

### ***5.1. Training seminar for International Medical Corps staff on Participatory Methodology and Psycho-social Issues***

### ***5.2. Analysis of revised indicators and Midterm Evaluation recommendations implementation at provincial level***



**5.3. UNCHR Workshop on psycho-social issues and displacement**

**5.4. Draft report on School Enrollment Survey**

**5.5. Lloyd Feinberg, DCOF Director, visit to IACYF Project**

**5.6. William Gilbert, CCF Richmond NO Director visit to CCF Angola projects**

**5.7. Income Generation training and pilot project revision by Devorah Miller , CCF's consultant**

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## **Annex I**

TABLE 1 – QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS FOR IACYF MID-TERM AND END POINT

GROUP	INDICATORS	MIDTERM TOTAL	MIDTERM ACHIEVED	END-POINT TOTAL	END-POINT REVISED
KEY ADULTS	1- Numbers of trainings 2- Number of trainees 3- Number of community initiatives	72 1440 70	24 532	144 2880 140	92 2300 84
ADOLESCENTS	4- Number of trainings 5- Number of trainees 6- Number of follow ups 7- Number of organized groups 8- Number of adolescents involved 9- Percentage of adolescents integrated into the school system 10- Number of adolescents in professional training - Percentage completing professional training - Percentage working 11- Number of income generation activities 12- Number of income generation projects 13- Number of adolescents in community based initiatives 14- Number of adolescents working with children	34 900 172 172 1750 12.50% 1750 30% 20% 600 18 600 500	16 351 237 108 3169 805 125   1226 394	67 1000 1800 344 3500 25% 3500 60% 40% 1200 36 1200 1000	67 1000 1800 344 3500 25% 265 60% 40% 110  1600 500
CHILDREN 6-11	15- Number of children participating in sports and recreational activities 16- Number of children integrated into the formal school system 17- Number of teachers trained	54,000 25% 30%	12,710 44 172	108,000 50% 60%	70% 50% 100%
CHILDREN 3-5	18- Number of children involved in structured activities	18,000	7,098	36,000	70%
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	19- Number of workshops 20- Number of partnerships	15 15	5 6	30 30	30 30

TABLE 2–ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED CHILDREN AND ORPHANS,  
IACYF MID-TERM & END POINT

Specific Objectives	Intervention Foci	Activities	Indicators and Targets				
			Midterm Total	Midterm Achieved N°	End-Point % Total	End-Point Revised	
Increased level of knowledge related to the psycho-social needs of orphan & displaced children  Teach importance of treating displaced people with dignity and respect	Government personnel NGOs Churches Volunteer adults	Number of training sessions	6	14	233.3	12	28
		Number of trainees	120	308	256.6	240	700
		Number of follow-up visits	12	37	308.3	24	80
Contribute to the normalization of life for the displaced children	Displaced children	Assist in setting up educational, sporting and recreational activities	2,625	17,263	657.6	5,250	17,203
Increased level of understanding of the psycho-social needs of children in orphanages and reception centers	Reception center and Orphanage personnel	Number of training sessions	5	4	80	10	5
		Number of trainees	60	94	156.6	120	134
		Number of follow-up visits	8	3	37.5	16	16

## **Annex II**

**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND**  
**INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF**  
**MONITORING INDICATORS**  
**TABLE 1**

Quarterly: September - November 2000

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators				Comments	
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº		%
1.Reinforce key concepts in adults of psycho-social needs of children and adolescents  2.Strenghten adult's resilience	Key	.Training	92	7	7.6	38	41.3	Luanda and Moxico teams concentrated their activities in the training of adults to catch up with the program.
	A	. Trainees	2.300	148	6.4	998	43.3	
	d	.Trained Teachers 100%	319	—	—	172	53.9	A total of 319 teachers works in 18 communities where IACYF is being implemented. Sao Pedro da Barra in Luanda, the nineteenth, does not have any teachers or school.
	u l t s	. Community Initiatives	84	8	9.5	62	73.8	

**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND**  
**INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF**  
**MONITORING INDICATORS**  
**TABLE 2**

Quarterly: September - November 2000

Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
3.Improve Social Integration into the community	A d o l e s c e n t s           12 - 18 Years Old	. Training	67	3	4.4	23	34.3	Data from the School Enrollment Survey collected in 16 communities is being fed to the database. There are still 3 communities to be surveyed.  Out of 140 adolescents who are participating in the professional training, mostly of them are girls, who are learning sewing (Embroidering/knighting) at Huila and Uige provinces.  

**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND  
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES IACYF  
MONITORING INDICATORS**

**TABLE 3**

**Quarterly: September - November 2000**

Specific Objectives	Target  
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**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND**  
**INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF**  
**MONITORING INDICATORS**  
**TABLE 4**

Quartely: September - November 2000

Specific Objectives	Targets	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
6.Influence public policy regarding the impact of violence on children and adolescents	Government and Civil Society	. Participation in activities which contribute to the establishment of policies regarding the well being of children	Depending on invitations	—		3		1. National Conference on Child Welfare  2. Workshop promoted by "Save the Children(UK)" to train other NGO's (Moxico Province) 3. Workshop promoted by UNICEF in Luanda
		Protocols and Agreements	30	—	—	6	20	1. Ministry of Youth and Sports  2. Refugee Jesuit Service  3. OXFAM Benguela Province  4. Ministry of Education Benguela Province  5. Save the Children U.K.Benguela Province  6. Gac Huambo Province
		Workshops	.National Level (12)			1	25	1 . Organised by INAC and UNICEF
			.Provincial Level (18)	1	16.6	5	83.3	1. ICRA - (High School ) 2. National NGO AFDER 3. A.D.P.P. (Benguela Province) 4.ALSSA;ADAPZR;AJA;AMMIGA;AAJUCRID, ADG, (Huila Province) 5- Teachers of ADPP and responsible of ICDP Huambo Province
		Meetings National Level	-	—	-	15		



**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND  
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF  
COMPONENT FOR ORPHAN AND DISPLACED CHILDREN ASSISTANCE  
MONITORING INDICATORS  
TABLE 6**

**Quarterly: September - November 2000**

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
9. Contribute to the normalization of life for the displaced children	Displaced Children	. Educational, sporting and recreational activities	17.623	—	—	17.623	100	It has been impossible to a record of the number of indirect beneficiaries. On the other hand, the number of direct beneficiaries reached so far have already surpassed the goal established for the duration of the Project. Therefore, from now on, only direct beneficiaries will be registered.

**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND  
INITIATIVES FOR ANGOLAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUTURES - IACYF  
COMPONENT FOR ORPHAN AND DISPLACED CHILDREN ASSISTANCE  
MONITORING INDICATORS  
TABLE 7**

**Quarterly: September - November 2000**

Specific Objectives	Target Group	Activities	Indicators					Comments
			Indicators	Achieved this Quarter		Accumulated		
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
				Nº	%	Nº	%	
10.Increase level of understanding of the psycho-social needs of children in orphanages and reception centers	Reception center and Orphanage staff	. Training's	6	—	—	5	83.3	The fact that virtually all reception centers' and orphanages were trained by PBWTT team explains the slow progress of this activity.
		.Trainees	134	—	—	119	88.8	
		. Follow ups	16	7	43.7	16	100	

## **Annex III**

## SCHOOL CENSUS-2000

Province	Community			Age group			
				6-11 years	%	12-18 years	%
Luanda	S.Pedro da Barra	Status	Out of school	74	29.1	85	48.3
			Informal school system	145	57.1	46	26.1
			Literacy	1			
			At school	34	13.4	45	26.3
		Total		254	100.0	176	100.0
BENGUELA	CAMBANGELA I	Status	Out of school	54	31.6	55	37.4
			Informal school system	31	18.1	0	0.0
			Literacy	0			
			At school	86	50.3	92	62.6
		Total		171	100.0	147	100.0
	CAMBANGELA II	Status	Out of school	37	38.9	36	42.9
			Informal school system	20	21.1	0	0.0
			Literacy	0		0	
			At school	38	40.0	48	57.1
		Total		95	100.0	84	100.0
	MINA I	Status	Out of school	100	52.1	96	48.2
			Informal school	24	12.5	4	2.0
			Literacy	14	7.3	29	14.6
			At school	54	28.1	70	35.2
		Total		192	100.0	199	100.0
	MINA II	Status	Out of school	55	40.4	54	37.2
			Informal school	21	15.4	1	0.7
			Literacy	4	2.9	36	24.8
			At school	56	41.2	54	37.2
		Total		136	100.0	145	100.0
	KASSANJI I	Status	Out of school	65	38.2	109	59.9
			Informal school system	19	11.2	1	0.5
			Literacy	0		0	
			At school	86	50.6	72	39.6
		Total		170	100.0	182	100.0

Province	Community			Age group			
				6-11 years	%	12-18 years	%
BENGUELA	KASSANJI II	Status	Out of school	39	22.2	68	41.7
			Informal school system	30	17.0	2	1.2
			Literacy	0	0.0	0	0.0
			At school	107	60.8	93	57.1
		Total		176	100.0	163	100.0
	KASSANJI III	Status	Out of school	27	30.3	45	40.9
			Informal school system	14	15.7	1	0.9
			Literacy	1	1.1	0	0.0
			At school	47	52.8	64	58.2
		Total		89	100.0	110	100.0
MOXICO	MANDEMBUE A	Status	Out of school	165	22.9	132	21.8
			Informal school system	2	0.3	5	0.8
			Literacy	0	0.0	3	0.5
			At school	552	76.8	465	76.9
		Total		719	100.0	605	100.0
	MANDEMBUE B	Status	Out of school	149	24.1	154	26.0
			Informal school system	11	1.8	4	0.7
			Literacy	1	0.2	5	0.8
			At school	456	73.9	430	72.5
		Total		617	100.0	593	100.0
HUILA	UNIÃO	Status	Out of school	34	12.1	53	19.0
			Informal school	24	8.5	1	0.4
			Literacy	1	0.4	6	2.2
			At school	222	79.0	219	78.5
		Total		281	100.0	279	100.0
	ADMINISTRAÇÃO	Status	Out of school	17	7.1	40	19.4
			Informal school	4	1.7	0	0.0
			Literacy	3	1.3	0	0.0
			At school	214	89.9	166	80.6
		Total		238	100.0	206	100.0

Province	Community			Age group			
				6-11 years	%	12-18 years	%
HUILA	LALULA B	Status	Out of school	30	10.5	68	28.3
			Informal school	4	1.4	1	0.4
			Literacy	9	3.1	3	1.3
			At school	243	85.0	168	70.0
		Total		286	100.0	240	100.0
	LALULA C	Status	Out of school	57	21.9	71	28.1
			Informal school	1	0.4	2	0.8
			Literacy	11	4.2	32	12.6
			At school	191	73.5	148	58.5
		Total		260	100.0	253	100.0
	LALULA D	Status	Out of school	59	19.9	69	24.2
			Informal school	36	12.1	6	2.1
			Literacy	4	1.3	18	6.3
			At school	198	66.7	192	67.4
		Total		297	100.0	285	100.0
	LALULA E	Status	Out of school	60	17.0	103	34.6
			Informal school	8	2.3	0	0.0
			Literacy	0	0.0	5	1.7
			At school	285	80.7	190	63.8
		Total		353	100.0	298	100.0
	NANGULUVE	Status	Out of school	33	13.0	44	23.0
			Informal school	28	11.1	0	0.0
			Literacy	0	0.0	3	1.6
			At school	192	75.9	144	75.4
		Total		253	100.0	191	100.0
UIGE	CAMBILA	Status	Out of school	9	6.9	46	27.9
			Informal school system	2	1.5	0	0.0
			Literacy	0	0.0	0	0.0
			At school	120	91.6	119	72.1
		Total		131	100.0	165	100.0
	CAQUENGUE	Status	Out of school	10	8.0	18	16.8
			Informal school	1	0.8	1	0.9
			Literacy	0	0.0	0	0.0
			At school	114	91.2	88	82.2
		Total		125	100.0	107	100.0



Province	Community			Age group			
				6-11 years	%	12-18 years	%
UIGE	BANZA QUINGUANGUA	Status	Out of school	19	11.4	28	14.4
			Informal school system	2	1.2	1	0.5
			Literacy	0	0.0	0	0.0
			At school	145	87.3	166	85.1
		Total	166	100.0	195	100.0	
GENERAL TOTAL		Status	Out of school	1,093	21.8	1374*	29.7
			Informal school system	427	8.5	76	1.6
			Literacy	49	1.0	140	3.0
			At school	3,440	68.7	3,033	65.6
		Total	5,009	100.0	4,623	100.0	

\* Note: To the total 1,374 adolescents out of the school system, another 430 adolescents integrated by CCF right before the Census must be added. Therefore, the total is 1,804.

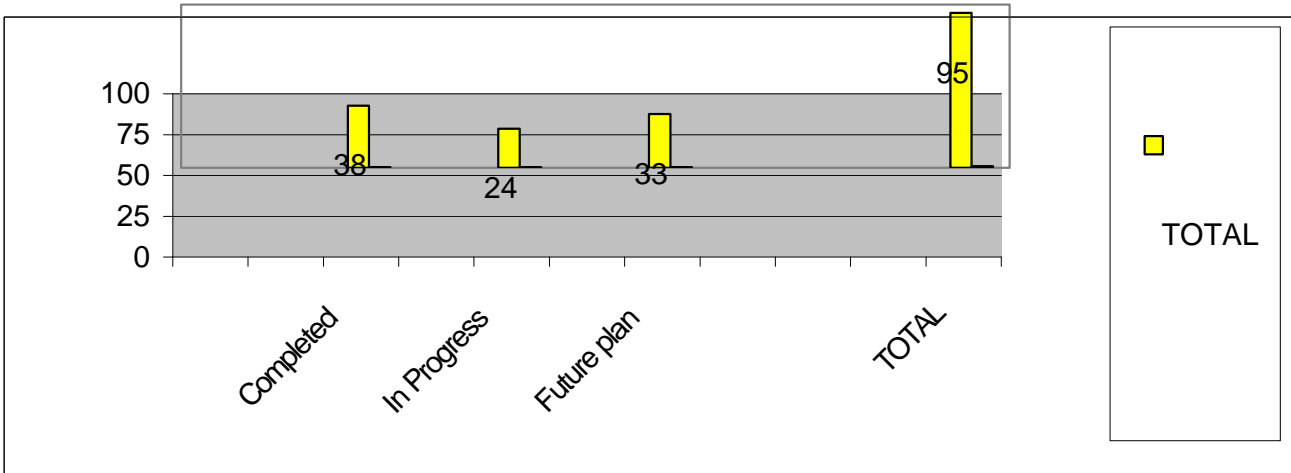
## **Annex IV**

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND - ANGOLA  
COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF

DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Projects	Benguela	Huíla	Huambo	Bié	Uíge	Moxico	Luanda	TOTAL	%
Completed	4	15	5	3	1	6	4	38	40.0%
In Progress	2	14	1	1	3	0	3	24	25.3%
Future plan	12	10	0	0	6	2	3	33	34.7%
TOTAL	18	39	6	4	10	8	10	95	100%

Fig.1



**Christian Children's Fund - Angola**  
**TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF**  
**YEAR: 1999 - 2000**  
**TABLE 1**

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
<b>Province of Benguela</b>		
Community of Cambanjela Municipality of Benguela	Construction of a community meeting hall (Jango)	Completed on 16-Dec-99
	Construction of a children's playground	Completed on 14-Jun-00
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, Volleyball and indoor soccer)	Future plan
	Construction of a market comprising cement stalls for income generation activities	Future plan
Community of Mina, Municipality of Benguela	Construction of a children's playground	Completed on 14-Jun-00
	Construction of a community meeting hall (Jango)	Completed on 14-Jun-00
	Construction of a market comprising cement stalls for income generation activities	<b>Future plan</b>
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars	<b>Work in progress</b>
Community of Kassanji - I Municipality of Baia Farta	Construction of a traditional meeting hall (Jango)	Future plan
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, Volleyball and indoor soccer)	Future plan
	Installation of three systems for collection of water, with 3 manual pumps.	Future plan
Community of Kassanji - II Municipality of Baia Farta	Construction of a primary school, with four classrooms, an office for the Headmaster, a staffroom, veranda, four toilets and outside wall for the school premises. Equipped with 145 school desks, 5 teachers' desks with matching chairs, and set of table and chairs for the staffroom.	Work in progress
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, Volleyball and indoor soccer)	Future plan
	Construction of a traditional meeting hall (Jango)	Future plan
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan
Community of Kassanji - III Municipality of Baia Farta	Construction of a market comprising cement stalls for income generation activities	Future plan
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan

Christian Children's Fund - Angola  
**TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF**  
**YEAR: 1999 - 2000**  
**TABLE 2**

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
<b>Province of Huila</b>		
Community of Lalula - Zone B Municipality of Lubango	Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) with a collective latrine Construction of a workroom for dressmaking. Expansion of School No. 200 to six classrooms Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation Project Preparation of a soccer pitch.	Completed on Nov/00 Future plan Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress
Community of Lalula, Zone C, Municipality of Lubango.	Construction of a children's playground Construction of a dressmaking workroom Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) Improvement of the approach roads/paths. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation Project Preparation of a basketball court. Preparation of a soccer pitch.	Completed Future plan Completed Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress Work in progress
Community of Lalula, Zone D, Municipality of Lubango.	Construction of a traditional meeting house Construction of a communal latrine Improvement of the approach roads/paths. Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Preparation of a soccer pitch. Roofing of the community laundry.	Completed Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress Work in progress
Community of Lalula, Zone E, Municipality of Lubango.	Construction of a children's playground Construction of a dressmaking workroom Construction of a primary school Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Preparation of a Basketball court. Preparation of a soccer pitch.	Work in progress Future plan Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress Work in progress
Community of Nanguluve, Municipality of Lubango	Construction of a children's playground. Construction of a dressmaking workroom Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) with a communal latrine Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Preparation of a soccer pitch.	Work in progress Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress
Community of Administração Municipality of Lubango	Construction of a dressmaking workroom Construction of a traditional meeting house (Jango) with a communal latrine Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Preparation of a soccer pitch.	Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress
Community of União, Municipality of Lubango	Construction of a children's playground. Construction of a dressmaking workroom Construction of a traditional meeting house with a communal latrine Construction of a primary school Planting of trees for shade - Reforestation project Preparation of a basketball court.	Work in progress Future plan Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress Completed on Nov/00 Work in progress

Christian Children's Fund - Angola  
**TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF**  
**YEAR: 1999 - 2000**  
**TABLE 3**

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
<b>Province of Huambo</b>		
Displaced people's Camp of Casseque III, Municipality of Huambo.	Construction of a children' playground # 1	Completed on 31-May-00
	Construction of a children' playground # 2	Completed on 28-May-00
	Construction of a children' playground # 3	Completed on 28-May-00
	Construction of a primary school with three classrooms. Equipped with 60 double chairs, 3 teacher's desks with mactinh chairs	Work in progress
	Construction of four traditonal meeting halls (Jangos) in the areas where are displaced people from Katchiungo, Sambo, Samboti and N'gove.	Completed on 28-May-00
	Supply of 180 double desks, 11 metal desks and matching chairs to equip 10 classrooms as a complement to the project which is being implemented by DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP.	Completed on 30-Nov-00
<b>Province of Bie</b>		
Camp of displaced people from Chicala, Municipality of Kuíto.	Construction of a traditional meeting hall (Jango)	Completed on 30-Oct-00
	Construction of a children's playground	Completed on 30-Oct-00
Camp of displaced people from Kuemba, Municipality of Kuíto.	Construction of a traditional meeting hall	Completed on 30-Oct-00
	Construction of a children's playground	Work in progress

Christian Children's Fund - Angola  
TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF  
YEAR: 1999 - 2000  
TABLE 4

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
<b>Province of Uíge</b>		
Community of Cambila, Municipality of Uíge	Construction of a children's playground	Completed, on August/2000
	Rehabilitation of a primary school, comprising four classrooms, two offices and three toilets. Equipped with 160 individual school desks, and matching furniture for teachers	Work in progress
	Rehabilitation of the Central water dam and construction of a collection reservoir, 6 communal water taps and the expansion of the water distribution network.	Future plan
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (basketball and volleyball).	Work in progress
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars, meetings, etc.	Future plan
Community of Kakengue, Municipality of Uíge	Construction of a mud-brick primary school comprising three classrooms, an office, a staffroom, and three toilets. Equipped with 120 individual school desks, and matching furniture for the teachers.	Work in progress
	Construction of a children's playground	Future plan
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (basketball and volleyball).	Future plan
	Construction of a traditional meeting hall	Future plan
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars, meetings, etc.	Future plan

**Christian Children's Fund - Angola**  
**TABLE OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS - IACYF**  
**YEAR: 1999 - 2000**  
**TABLE 5**

LOCATION OF PROJECT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATUS
<b>Province of Moxico</b>		
ENANA IDP Camp, area for displaced people from Cazombo, Municipality of Luena.	Construction of a "provisional" primary school with two classrooms. Equipped with blackboards and benches made from tree trunks.	Completed on 02-Nov-99
ENANA IDP Camp, area for displaced people from Luacano, Municipality of Luena.	Construction of a "provisional" primary school with two classrooms. Equipped with blackboards and benches made from tree trunks.	Completed on 02-Nov-99
Community of Mandembue A Municipality of Luena	Construction of a children's playground with a soccer pitch attached	Completed on 04-Dec-00
	Rehabilitation of primary school N° 175, comprised of four classrooms, an office for the headmaster, four toilets and two latrines. Equipped with 160 individual school desks and chairs for the teachers and school management.	Future plan
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars	Completed on 04-Dec-00
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (basketball, handball and volleyball).	Future plan
Community of Mandembue B Municipality of Luena	Construction of a children's playground	Completed on 04-Dec-00
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars	Completed on 04-Dec-00
<b>Province of Luanda</b>		
Community of Morro Bento, Municipality of Samba	Construction of four classrooms and veranda. Equipped with 160 double desks, 4 teachers' desks and chairs and four school boards.	completed on 08-Dec-00
Community of St. Pedro da Barra, Municipality of Sambizanga	Construction of primary school comprising four classrooms, an office with two toilets. Equipped with 160 double desks, 6 desks and matching chairs for teachers and the school management.	Future plan
	Construction of a children's palyground	Work in progress
	Construction of an outhouse for training seminars	Future plan
	Construction of a public water fountain	Future plan
Camp of displaced people of Malanje, Municipality of Viana	Construction of a tradional meeting hall	Completed on 06-Mar-00
	Construction of a tradional meeting hall	Completed on 08-Sep-00
	Construction of a children's playground	Work in progress
	Construction of a multipurpose pitch (Basketball, volleyball and indoor soccer)	Work in progress
Camp of displaced people from Huamdo and Bié, Municipality of Viana	Rehabilitation of a primary school	Completed on 17-Nov-00